The ENQUIRER's published twice a week, renearly, and three times a week during the session of the Etate Legislature.—Price, the same as herestofore, Flow Dollar spec amount, payable in advance. Notes of Chartered specie-paying Banks, (only) will be received in payment. The Editor will guarantee the safety of remuting them by meil, the postage of all letters being build by the writers.

paid by the writers.

17 No paper will be discontinued, [but at the discreton of the Editor,] until all arreatages have been paid up.

17 Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers that receive a tenth gratis.

18 One Square-First Insertion, 75 cents—each tonitauance, 50 cents.

No Advertisement inverted until it has either been said for, or assumed by some person in this city or its invitant.

Apply to Peb. 23.

New LOTTERY SCHEME.—The autoscriber being anthorized by the Board of Directors of the Literary Fund to raise by Lottery 20,000 for the foundation of an Academy in the county of Montgomery, hereby gives notice that he proposes to raise the said mone; by means of his lottery of seven numbers; and that the first drawing of the same will take place in the city of Richmond on the 30 day of April next, and that the first drawing of the same will take place in the city of Richmond on the 30 day of April next, and that the drawing will be mouthly thereafter till the said sum of money shall be raised. The drawing of this lottery will be executed in five minutes: in which time will be decided the fale of the following prizes, viz:

35 Prizes of \$5000

1848 Prizes of \$40

27412 Prizes of \$5000

There is in time scheme not three blanks to a prize; and the prizes will be paid without discount thrity days after each drawing. A discount of near 17 per cent, on the automat of tickets sold is unde to defray the expences of the lottery, and to found the Academy. The simplicity and entire fairness of this plan of drawing lotteries will, the subscriber trabs, claim for it the patronage of the public, especially when the landable object, the promotion of education, is considered. The subscriber photos himself that the scheme which he now afters a tempted in Richmond some time since.

Tickets at \$1 each are now for said in this city, and in all the principal towns in Virgina. The lottery will positively be drawn on the 3d of April next, and all prizes will be paid as above. Privated explanations of this lottery can be had gratis at all the Lottery of manager.

Feb. 23

Stop acres of Land for safe,

To the county of Goochiand, within A or 5 miles of

Feb. 23

Sing acres of Land for sale,

In the county of Goochland, within 4 or 5 miles of

James river, and about 36 from Richmond, on Lickinghole creek: which contains from 40 to 50 acres lowgrounds, heavily loaded with timber, and very rich....

Sid hand is well adapted to plasser, and suitable for the
culture of tobacco, corh, and small gram, and lies well

—It contains a considerable portion of first rate tobactoo land to cut; also some excellent menured lots. A

considerable portion of the cleared land has not been
tended for several years, nor pustured; and being enclosed, renders it in a good situation to prepare for
wheat or other grain. The wood land is sufficiently
loaded with timber to support the place—On whish is
a good dwelling house, with a ceitar the whole size,
suitably divided, with necessary dire places, and all
necessary out houses, barns, stables, &c.; a threshing
machine, and never failing springs. It is thought said
place would be an excellent stand for a public house,
as it touches the matu road—It also has on it an apple
orchard of well selected, choice fruit, which is thought
to be the most productive and best or chard in the county, besides other good fruit tree;; a distillery for three
stills, and two good ones in it, with good pewter worms,
the house built of stone, with a liquor store attached
makes it a complete distillery. Also a MiLL, the wall
of which is of stone, and contains a pair of Cologue and
Burr atones, which is said by all the neighbors to be
audicient to support the place by toll. Every person
acquainted, knows that Goochland is peculiarly adapted
to healthy situations.

The subscriber will treat with a pinchaser; and Mr.
Edmand Anderson, of Richmond, is fally auth-rized to
sell said tand, and will show the same to any person who
wishes to prechase. The terms of sale will be accommodating; say one-third in band; the balance in an
naal installments as may be agreed on; the balance in an
naal installments as may be agreed on; the bolance to
be secured by a d

Feb. 13. 00...Sw FEGROES FOR SALE,—Will be offered at public for each at Mecklenburg Courthouse, on the EGROES FOR SALE.—Will be offered at public sale, for cash, at Mecklesburg Courthouse, on the Third Monday in March, if tair, if not, the next fair day, from five to seven NEGROES; one of them a man cook and house servant, who can hew, saw, and get shingles—about 22 years old.

March 97..66\*

March 2.

STOLEN from my stable near Prince Edward courtbouse, on the night of the 28th January, a stoat,
well formed BLACK HORSE, in good plight, eight or
nine years old; his mouth is of densish color, much re
sembling a mule; sbort tail, a little hip shotten, which
would not be observed upon first sight; skod all around
—the hinder shoes much worn, and as well as i recollect, the left hind foot is pretry much worn off at the
toe, and the hoof salit nearly or duite to the hair, as toe, and the hoof split nearly or quite to the hair; paces and trots tolerably well; is an excellent draft horse.
A liberal reward will be given to any one who will appresend the thief and secure to me the horse; and any
information of either will be thankfully received.
Feb. 27. 90. 98. B. WONSTAN

present the their and accure to me the horse; and any information of either will be thankfully icceived.

Feb. 27. 96..91\* B. J. WORSHAM.

WAS committed to the jair of Rockbridge county on the 15th of Deseroper last, a negro man who calls himself JAMES BALLARD; says he is free, and was raised in Baltimore county, Maryland; that he satical from thence with a captain Jack for York and Rich mond; said negro is a very stont, round-shouldered, foil-faced fellow: 5 feet 8] inches high; he has a fine set of teeth; there is a more than common vasancy between his upper front teeth, but there is no tooth wanting. When committed, he had on a surtout coat of homespan, black and white twilled kersey, white negro cotton overalls, and black silk vest, much worn; one pair of drab cassingt paratioons; the remains of an old fine brown coat. He is an agreeable fellow in his address, and uses the words "my gear master," frequently. He had also when committed a large borse man's pistol, with powder, buckshot, &c.—The owner will please apply for him, or he will be dealt with asthe law directs.

For John Leyburn, Sheriff of R. C.

Lexington, March 4.

Hides; 6,000 his. Green Coffee; 16 hids. Musco vado Sugar; 12 bbls. best Loaf Sugar; 8 puncheons. Choice Antigna Rum; 6 half pipes and quarter casks London P. Madeira Wine, old; 26 quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine; 40 ton Nova Scotia Plaster; Hawns White Sugar, in boxes; Loudon Porter; Slater's Steam & Herbert D. Street, March 9. 100..121 Opposite C. Whitlock's.

Land For Sale.—The whole of the lands of David Ross, dec. in the counties of Campbell & Flavanna.

March 9. 100..121 Opposite C. Whitlock's.

AND FOR SALE.—The whole of the lands of David Ross, dec. in the counties of Campbell & Flavanna, are now in the market.—The Campbell lands may be contracted for with Mr. John Lynch, jr. of Lynchburg.. Those in Fluvanna (including a number of lots in the town of Columbia,) with Mr. George Holman of that connty.

to an of Columbia,) with Mr. George Holman of that county;

A considerable proportion of the Campell lands, and all the Flavanna lands, not before disposed of, will no sold at anction in the menth of February next.—The terms of public sale will be one-fourth cash, the residue in three equal annual payments. The particular tracts to be sold publicly, with the days and places of cale, will be duly advertised.—The lands in Campbell comprise a very large body which has never been caltivated, lying generally between seven and twelve miles from Lynchburg, and between half a mile and six miles from Lynchburg, and from its situation in the beart of an improving and fourishing country, within one or two hours ride of the thriving town of Lynchburg, would afford many agreeable summer retreats for families in the lower country.—There are also many pieces of good wheat and tobacco land, and an excellent stand for a tavern, neatone of the best springs below the mountains.

THOMAS T. ROULDIN, ex'or of D. Ross.

Jan. 5.

Jan. 5. 73.-if

I ORSE TAVERN....The subscriper having been absent a considerable since to the north, takes this method to inform his friends and customers senerally, that he has returned, and taken he manufement of his establishment; and hopes by his constant attention, to give satisfaction to those who will please favor him with their custom.

with their custom.

Gentlemen visiting their friends in Richmond, or with droves of horses, will find it to their interest to leave their horses with bim. Having a stable equal to any in Virginia, always supplied with the best of fodder, grain, &c.—and will attend in person to their good realment.

P. S. I would sell an excellent FEMALE ROUSE.

SERVANT, with two male children, 5 and to yearsold— SERVANT, with two male children, 5 and to years old-if she could be accommodated with a master in fown. Feb. 11. 89. wif M. R.

LIENRY CURTIS will sell, on accommodation 

To the Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia.

In pursuance of the power vested in me, as Bishop, by the Constitution of the Church in this Diocess, to call a special convention of the Clerical & Lay Deputies at such time and place as to me may seem most expedint, I hereby give notice, that a special convention of the sald deputies is appointed to be held in the town of Petersburg, on Thursday the thirteenth day of May next—when and where their punctual and full attendance is respectfully and argently requested.

Petersburg, on Thursday the thirteenth day of May next—when and where their punctual and full attendance is respectfully and argently requested.

RICHARD CHANNING MOQRE, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, Teste....WM. MUNFORD, Sec'y.

Richmond, March 6.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Mangerior court of chancery for the Richmond district, madein a cause therein depending between Wm. Duval, adm'or of Wm. Price, dec. and others, plainings, and Samuel William Sayre, and others, defendants—Will be sold, at 4 o'ciock in the afternoon of Tuesday, 6th of April next, on the premises, the unimproved LOT OF LAND, lying in the city of Richmond, adjoining Was. Price and Alexander Stewart, containing half an acre: And at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, in front of the Eagle Motel, will be sold, a tract of LAND, lying in the county of Saith, near the Hot Springs, containing 500 acres, and adjoining the hot Springs, containing 500 acres, and adjoining the fame and charges of carrying the same into execution Terms, six, nine and eighteen months credit. Notes with approved endorsers, and a deed frust on the outperty

J. GUERRANT, M. S. C. C. R. D. March 9

Vanuable Property for Nale.

good orchards.

The third tract lies about ten miles above New Canton, on the waters of State liver, containing 223 aeres, chieny in woods, and adapted to the culture of tobacco, grain, &c.

The two last azimed tracts of land will be sold to the highest bidder, is the town of New Canton, on Saturday the 10th April next... for which the purchaser will be required to pay one half of the price in hand, and the ballince in twelve months.

March 6.

MARSHAU'S SALE.... Under a decree of the supertor court of chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on the 27th day of June, 1818, in a cause therein depending, between the Mutnal AssuranceSociety against fire on buildings of the State of Virginia, plaintiff, and Philemon Gatewood and other defendants, will be sold to the highest bidder at public anction, on the premises, on Taesday the 6th day of Ayrii next, attwelve o'clock, the dwelling house, store-house, kitchen and lumber house, on the southside of Main or Estreet, in the city of Richmond, now occupied by Judah Myers and others, originally insured in said Society by George F. Stras; or such partithereof, as may be necessary to satisfy said decree, and the costs and charges attending the exection thereof.

J. GUERRANT, N. S. C. C. B. D. March 6.

Coal from Trabue's Pits.

March 12.

101..8t

101..st

1

ing, viz:
For Elack and Red Oak Bark, S 6 per cord
Willow do. do. 8

Willow do. do. 8
Spanish do do. 9
Young Cheanut Oak do. 10
N. B. The bark brought in beats will be measured in the boats, and received without charge for its cartage to the languards.

B. TATE & CO.
Feb. 20, 93(2):11 EWING & DOBIE.

One Hundred Bollars Reward.

One Hundred Bollars Reward.

Panaway on the 22d of December last from the subscriber, living in the upper end of Goochland county, near Columbia, a negro man named JOHN, commonly called John Taniar-of light complexion, somewhat approach ng that of a dark mulatto; about 40 years of age; by profession a tanner and shoemaker; about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, stont made, and rather inclined to be fat; has a full round face; his nose between his eyes is very flat; has an engaging countenance when spoken to, and answers questions adroitly, it is presumable he has procured free papers, and may it is presumable he has procured free papers. table when apower to, and answers questions adjoilly, it is presumable he has procured free papers, and may call himself Charles Barnett, and will endeavor to get a passage on board of some vessel for the northern states, I will give the above reward if taken without this state, and Fifty Dollars if within this state, for securing him any fail and fails. I, and giving me notice thereof, so that I get GEO: W. M'LEIN.

Peb. 6

NOTICE.—I wish to sell my tract of LAND, lying in Powhatan, about six miles below the cautthouse, on the main road leading to Richmond, contribing about three hundred acres, and known by the name of the Flat Rock. A description of the land is decined unnecessary, as those wishing to buy will first view the land. Any proposals made and directed to me at Lynchburg, will be attended to.

If the above tand he not sold before the 2d Wednesday in Marsh next, it will on that day be offered at public auction, at Powhatan Contiliouse, being court day;

Bedford, Feb. 6,

NOTICE. The

NOTICE....The subscriber alone is anthorized to receive the outstanding delts due to the late concern of LYLE, SCOTT & SAUNDERS, having been appointed receiver thereof by the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district. It is expected that all persons indebted to the said concern will make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be afforded.

Dec. 8. 62.1f SAMUEL TAYLOR.

NOTICE.—On the 2d linst. I took from John Horsly's boat, head man Charles, a parcel of loose tobacco. This is to request any one lesting, to come and see it, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or I will deal with it as the law directs. WM. PIGGOTT, March 12.

March 12.

LAND WARRANTS-For services in the Revolution ary war, in the Virginia line on continental estab

ary war, in the Virginia line on continental establishment.

Owners of, and those entirled (being all who served three years and nowards.) to warrants of the above description, are informed that, under the authority of a law of the United States, locations will, on the 4th day of July next, he permitted to be made on some valuable lands on the Scioto river, and the head waters of the Great Mismi river—And as it will be the last opportunity to acquire good land, owners of warrants will do well not to neglect it.

Any warrants forwarded the subscriber, will be located on such land as he may suppose most likely to please his employers.

Cadwallader Wallace.

Chillicothe, (Ohio.) March 12. 101. w. 21.

TOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the lote IOHN LESSLE, dec. are requested to scake intimediate payment; and all who have claims against the said estate are desired to present the same to the subscriber, at the counting house of the late John Less-Jan. 28. 83. If of John Lesslie, dec.

DVBLIC SALE.— By virtue of a deed of trust executted to the subscribers by largies Woodson, on the
15th day of January, 1817, for parposes therein mentioned, and recorded in the county court of Powhatan,
will be sold at public anction, to the highest bidder, for
cash, at Powhatan Conthouse, on the 25th day of
Powhatan, on the Buckingham road, about six males
below Powhatan conthouse, containing 234; acres; or
so much of the said land as will be sufficient to
satisfy the balance now doe upon the said deed, with
the costs of carrying the same into effect. The title
vested in he subscribers will be conveyed to the purchusers.

WM. S. DANCE,

OBJUST Trustees.

Feb. 20.

OBJUST Trustees.

Feb. 29.

OTIGE.—I am under the painful necessity of fore warning the public against teading with my son. Thompson M. Blownt, on my account, or paying himany money that may be due me, as he is under age, and ot anthorized by me to transact any business, on meccount—I will not pay any debts of his contracting.

THOMPSON ELOUNT, sen.

Formatian county, Seh. 16. 91..(2)198.05

New Bottling Cellar

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that is addition to his Porter Establishment on Market Bridge, he is now opening a large and commodions Bettling Cellar near the centre of Main stand nearly opposite Messes. Shapard & Webb's, where he will keep a constant supply of the first quality of PORTER, ALE and CIDER.—He has now on hand and at for immediate use.

PORTER, ALE and CIDER.—He has now on ham
and alt for immediate use,

500 dozen Philadelphia Porter
300 do. Pale Ale
230 do. London Porter
200 do. Brown Stont
300 do. Sparkling Newark Cider
180 do. Crab Apple
60.
70 bbls. Alhany Ale—20 do. Newark Cider
20 do. Connecticut Cider
80 do. W. I. Skrub—30,000 Spanish Segars
1600 bbs. Goshen Cheese
Madeira and Chret Wines.

17 Country and Shipping orders promptly execute
Porter and Cider for transportation, will be packed
such a manner as to go in safety to any part of the coutry.
N. E. Cash given for empty FOTTLES. N. B. Cash given for empty FOTTLES. March 12.

N. C. Cash given for empty COTTLES.

March 12.

40 Negroes at Auction....For Cash.

A T Prince Edward April court, viz on Monday the 12th of April, will be add at public auction, for ready mency, 40 likely negroes, consisting mostly of young women, boys and girls. They will be sold in families, or separately as may saint purchasers who want them for their own use—but in families only to those who buy to sell again. Among them is a good carpenter about 45 years old—also, a most valuable young fellow about 30 years old, a good cook, gardener, & crop haed. The whole of them are uncommonly likely, healthy, and of good character.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, in front of the Tavern. Notes of the C. S. Bank (Richmond Eranch) and of the Virginia and Farmers' Bank, only, will be taken in payment... By order of the Proprieter.

March 6 90...dis Thomas Taylors.

OST—the following Certificates of Stock of the Eanh of Virginia, standing in the name of John Mercer, of Frederickaburg—viz:

No. 1953—for one share—dated 7th Oct. 1806.
No. 4502—for one share—dated 14th May, 1812.

Application, will be made to the president and directors of the said bank for a renewal of the above cerum cates.

March 12.

10 Intel PUBLIC.—The inhabitants of this part of Virginia have, for tome time, enjoyed a degree of

Application will be made to the president and directors of the said-bank for a renewal of the above cerum cates.

Muster 12.

10.1-12.

10.1-12.

10.1-14. PUBLIC.—The inhabitants of this part a Virginia have, for some time, enjoyed a degree of health unexampled in the course of my remembrance health unexampled in the course of my remembrance while I carnestly congranulate them on this bright display of the manificence of Heaven, and tender them my most benevolent wishes, I beg permissions to state, that the time may soon arrive, when it may please Omnipe tence to reverse their condition. We know that disease is inevitable; and, kowever deplorable may be it evills, that nothing can shield in from its attack. Know ing this, and having, by a routine of ardnon study gained (I hope) some acquaintance with the diseases in cidentto our climate, and with the various means or relief and cure which the healing artembraces, I here by most respectfully tender my medical services to my triends and the community. In the unhappy event of sickness. I think I can say, without the hazard of exaggration, that I have as complete a private commit setablishment as can be found within the limits of Virginia. This includes not only all those medicine necessary for private practice, but also various article of diel for the sick: as sign, arrow root, pear barley rice, &c. There are some who may say that these are of but little moment: To such I would respectfully reply, that a proper regulation of diet is an important part of the treatment of diseases; and that the above named articles (it nearly prepared) constitute a most delicate food, and admirably adapted t libose sickly states, wherein but little nourishment is admissible.—He who escays to cure a serious complaint, without at tending to the regimen of his patient, is guilty of a channorin neglect, unlikely to succeed, and but tily described in the said profession in the world, has selectared in his public lectures, that he has cared patients by an exclusion, has if any and converl

tention; and, as I interly abbor and disclaim all view of pittable avarire. I will be content with the smalle of pittable avarire. I will be content with the smalle recompose compatible with my interest; and that is few will be so ungenerous as to deay. Let the intermine it diect that the task of a faithful physician is a droug; the has to encounter many difficulties, and madergo much self denial. He has to content without judicts. He is frequently involved in the labyrinth rival doctrines, when he must think for himself, as affive at truth. The guardian of the proplets healthe must keep the faithful vigit; and when stones har its most envenomed shafts, finust act with the utmo promptitude and vigor. He must be conversant with it chambers of disease, where he must frequently be found. Like him who "with anxious ey?" watshes it actions of his foe, in order to determine when he so it is with most decirion, so must be the varying symmoms of his patients, malady, in order to ascertain whe he can wield the peculiar weapons of his art with mo success. He has to suffer mach anxiets for the welf in the patients, and, (if he respect himself) for his ow reputation. Roused by the calls of the distressed, it has frequently to forego the sweets of his nocun fame, or the comforts of his pillow; and while other glow in sweet oblivious slambers lost, to shiver in it rude and childing bigat; and often to grope through an night's maze, and shound and often to grope through an night's maze, and shound he derive some secret recompense from the sweet reflection of continuing to it relief of human ift, nevertheless to his labors generor will affair a distinct reward. I will not betray it spirit of arregame by asserting that I shall be a successful laborer in the heid, but I will presume to hop that those who may grant me their pattorage, will neet have cause to mariner at my neglect, or raprove mindelity.

infidelity.

I remain with every benevolent and respectful sentiment, the people's friend and servant, AUNTLEBOY. Naylor's Hole, (Richmond co.) March 9. 100,.31

ment, the people's friend and servant,

Maylor's Hoie, (Richmond co.) March 9. 100..3e

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Firginia A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from the affidavit of John Wij. Son, taken before the mayor of Nortolk, and transmitted by him to the Executive, that oil Thursday, the 18th 10st, he went to the county of Princes Anna wilb his relation James W. Lord, to assist him in bringing from the jail of said county, a negro man manned Mingo, who had been condemned by the court of the said county, and who had been pardoned as the Executive—That the said negro. Mingo, was delivered into the casiody of the said James W. Lord, and of him, this affaint, by the jailor of said county, almost three o'clock in the afterioon of the same day. That they confined the said negro, Mingo, on the back part of the clair in which then were ridding. That they had preserted on their way from hempsylie to Nerfolk about three miles, when a gun was street from the road side in some person unknown to him, this affamt.—That the said Mingo was shot dead; and that he, this affamt, and the said James W. Lori, were both wounded in the toigh by shot from the gun fired as aforesaid. This affamt further states that threat sagnism Mingo were intered by persons on known to this affamt in Kennsyalle, during the time this affamt and the said James W. Lori, were both wounded in the toigh by shot from the gun fired as aforesaid. This affamt further states that threat sagnism Mingo were untered by persons on known to this affamt in Kennsyalle, during the time this affamt and the said James W. Lori were there—I have, therefore, in consequence of the above affloavit, thought if, by and with the advice and consect of the council of state, hereby to offer a reward of FIVE, HUN, DRED UOLLARN to any person of persons who shall discoverand cause to ne apprehended, the perfect here or perpetuators of the aforesaid crime; and I do more over rampire all jastices of the peace, sheriffs, and constables within their respective department

CONGRESS.

(From the National Intelligencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. DEBATE ON THE SEMINOLE WAR.

Mr. Strother' Speceh, continued. Having reluctantly been compelled to endeavor (and he flattered bimself successfully,) to vindicate this gavernment, and rescue General Jackson from the imputation of cruelty, in the transaction at Fort Jackson, he would ask the commit tee to turn from the amusing speculations of gentlemen who are striving to even if my neighbor afferds him a retreat, put this nation in the wrong, and look to the facts. As early as the 21st December, General Gaines writes to the Department of War, in these words: "I am now convinced that the hostility of these is to cause the troops as soon as possible. Indians is now, and has long been, of so signal proof of your ability to retaliate for every outrage. A party of Seminole Indians, on the 20th ult. formed an am buscade upon the Appalachicola, attacked one of our boats ascending near the shore, and killed, wounded, and took the greater part of the detachment." The honorable Speaker reposes upon the let-ter of an Indian chief to establish the opposite position, and he emphasised it with a pathetic tone. The Indian chief, yet red with the blood of these women and children that belonged to the detachment-with eyes still glaring with the ferocity which burned in his countenance when the blaze slowly enveloped and consumed an American sailor, is weighed against this hero without fear and without reproach? From what system of ethics did this savage draw his morality Whence did he derive his notions of honor? Had his heart been chastened, his conscience quickened, and chained to the throne of Heaven by the christian religion? No, his mind has been disci-plined, and his morals fashioned in the school of incendiaries. But, in July, 1816, before this Indian's letter was written, at the fort inhabited by Indians and negroc-, and commanded by an Englishman, hostilities were waged against the United States. This mass of hostility, this motley group of insurrection and murder, amply supplied with ammunition and arms, depredated your frontier..... They had murdered a gallant midship man; they had stuck a sailor full of splinters and burnt him to death. This outrage against humanity; this cruel deed, had been perpetrated upon a sailor, one who had borne the "star-spangled banner in triumph over the wave." He looked upon the land of his fathers; in the hour of torture he saw the flag of liberty

wave in the air, and the arms of his com-

panions gleam in the sun : his bursting

heart invoked the vengeance of his coun-

try. Gallant spirit, you called not in vain! This horde of brigands was given Mr. Chairman, it cannot now be denied. that this being a defensive war, resulting from the necessity of repelling invasion, military movement was the bounden duty of the Executive, not only upon the principle of self preservation, a law written by the finger of nature upon all animated creation, but under the practice of the government and the laws of the country: and it will be found that the rights prophetic spirit to predict, that, so long as you continued your military operations to chasing the Indians from your territory, the war would rage, and the citomahawk and scalping knife. This government has ever exercised its rights with forbearance. In the love of peace, it has relinquished many. This nation has bent under the weight of insult, and seldom appealed to the exercise of her rights. in full latitude, until compelled to it by principles identified with the paramount duty of all governments. How long were your citizens torn from their families, scourged by a British captain, and compelled, in some instances, to point the cannon against their country men? The bittercup of humiliation was emptied to the dregs; in scorn it was said this gov-ernment could not be kicked into a war, The nation rose in the majesty of its strength, and burled destruction upon the foe! Experience at length satisfied the administration that these vexations and cruel incursions could only be terminated by pursuing the creatic Indian. At length the ghost of the departed sove reignty of Spain in Florida no longer a larmed. It flest before, the demands of Georgia and Alabama for protection and the extent of the orders given to the troops, was communicated to you by the President, in his message of the 25th of March, 1819. He fold you "that orders had been given to the general in com-mand, not to enter Florida unless it be in pursuit of the enemy, and, in that case, to respect the Spanish authority wherever it is maintained; and he will be instructed to withdraw his forces from this province as soon as he shall have reduced that tribe to order, and secure our fellow citizens in that quarter, by satisfactory arrangements against its unprovoked and savage hostilities in future.".. How did you proceed upon the receipt of this message? It was the basis of legislative acts; legitimatizing what had been done; countenancing the doctrine the message contained, and embracing its views-you directed a brigade of mi lifia to be called into service-you encreased the pay of the Georgia militia engaged in the Seminole war. He said he recollected the proposition was made by his friend from that state, (Mr. Cobb.) He felt a repugnance to it, but his objections melted away under the fervior zeal and elequence of that gentleman; and a large appropriation was made to meet the

expenses of the war. Here is a shield

of your own hands. But considering the subject unaccompanied with this quasi declaration of war and the auxiliary measures, the step was strictly justifiable; if Spain had been a neutral power and the Indians bellige rent, not inhabiting her territory, and be ing within her sovereignty, but merely tetreating, then the Americans would have had an indisputable right to pursue them by the usages of nations. We will find this doctrine in Vattel, 515. It is certain that on my enemy's being defeated and too much weakened to escape me, even if my neighbor afferds him a retreat, to continue their march, and not permit deep a die, as to leave no ground of cal-them to watch an opportunity to attack culation of tranquillity, until the towns me, because otherwise he gives me a right southwest and east of this shall receive a to enter his territory in pursuit of my eneto enter his territory in pursuit of my enemy, a misfortune that often attends nations unable to comboand respect. The enemy not only retreated into the Spanish territory and watched an opportunity to attack our citizens, but were the inhabitants of the country, and kept the Spanish authorities in subjection. It was said by a member from New York (Mr. Storrs) that the line should not have been crossed, until application had been made to the Spanish court. For months had your soil been polluted by the foot of savage invasion—for months had this land, sacred to liberty, to justice, and to humanity, been crimsoned by the blood of its inhabitants; yet there should have been a pause in our movements, until a messenger had crossed the Atlantic, to call the attention of Ferdinand to the condition of his subjects-to awaken him to a sense of his duty, and to ask him to reassume the sovereignty of the Floridas, which he had carelessly lost. Your messenger would have found him tambour ing a petticoat for the virgin, surrounded by lazy monks, dreaming of schemes to establish the inquisition, under whose tortures hypoerisy flourishes, and religion expires. The Indian is only vulnerable in his town. An Indian war can only be terminated by destroying his means of subsistence, and penetrating his fastnes-ses, where he flies for shelter, until, like the tiger, in the still darkness of the night, he can spring upon his prey. It was said, the present Secretary of War gave vigor to the operations—that he boldly ordered the commander of our forces to terminate the war; it was the patriotic vigor that meets the exigency. Let that distinguished statesman pursue the course he has commenced, and ere long the hand of gratitude will crown him with the proudest honors of the republic. But Spain was not a neutral power—

she did not occupy that relation to the belligerents which constitutes neutrality, by the law of nations. She was a party or an associate; it was immaterial which. Spain claims sovereignty over the territory inhabited by the Seminoles. The nature and extent of the jurisdiction depends upon herself-it is only limited by policy, and the power to compel obedience. All the governments admit the absolute sovereignty of Spain over the In-dians within her territorial boundary.law. Upon this principle our government Mexicans, and stretched Montezuma upon the coals, and now, with funeral precession, drags the Indian to the mines, where he meets a certain but protracted . It has been complained of as cruel and despotic, but admitted an act of sovereignty, a municipal regulation with which no power had a right to interfere, The crusade against tyrants was once preached by a victorious republic..... Thrones shook at the sound, and all monarchies trembled before it; but the soundest position is, that every nation has a right to manage its own internal affairs in its own way. Spain then, refusing you the right of making treaties with the Indians, and considering an invasion of the country, these Indians occupy, an infraction of her sovereignty, impliedly admits them to be her subjects. She had done more. In her treaty with the U.S. this stipulation is contained: "Spain will not suffer her Indians to attack the citizens of the United States, nor the Indians inhabiting their territory," expressly recogniz-ing these Indians to be her Indians, and assuming all the duties which depend upon the connection between sovereign and subject, in relation to foreign governments. If they were not the subjects of Spain, making war upon the U. States, the facts furnished the committee, strip the Spanish authorities of all semblance of neutrality, and place them in the plight of associates in the war; giving the army of the U. States the same right to operate against the Spanish authorities, as the belligerent Indians, In Vattel, 97, the doctrine is thus laid down: "Those who assist my enemy, are his associates;" and in page 102, "the real associates of my enemy being my enemies, I have against them the same rights as against the prin-cipal enemy." "To furnish abelligereat with money, munitions of war, or provisions, to enable it to prosecute the war, is a forfeiture of neutrality, and makes the nation an associate in the war; and I make war upon them without a declaration ?" Vattel, 486 and 498. The Spanish authorities in Florida, furnished the Indians with munitions of war, and provisions drawn from the public stores.

Sir, before we advance to St. Marks, permit me to remark, that I attribute no hostile act to the court of Madrid. In the changes of that unfortunate monarchy, Florida had become a derelict sovereignty. It was the local authorities, that he considered associates. Spain was incompetent to perform the obligations she had undertaken ; she could not restrain either broad enough and thick enough to pro- ther ludians or Spanish subjects from de-

tect the Executive from attack, the work | predating. He should not say much upon the occupation of St. Marks, because the ablest advocates for censure had here attribut difo wrong. St. Marks, considered as a fort, occupied by a neutral or an associate, was equally subject to be cap-fured by the United States' army. "Exfreme necessity may even authorise the temporary seizure of a place, and the putting a garrison therein, for defending itself against the enemy, or preventing him in his designs, of seizing this place, when the sovereign is not able to defend it." Vattel, 511. Ambrister, at the head of his brigands, commenced his march to occupy this place. The Governor had netwoodledged that his garrison was not sufficient to repel an attack from the conficient to repel an attack from the conficuent to repel an attack from the conficient to repel an bined Indian and negro forces. Upon this ground, considering the garrison strictly neutral, General Jackson was justified in taking possession, but he said, no man, even in the fervor of his zeal, could contend that it was a neutral post. Here it was, that Hillis Hajo, and other hostile chais, held their war councils, in the commandant's quarters—here the com-mandant embolished the Indians to robbery & murder, by telling them that Spain had declared war against this country. This governor made contracts for your cattle, before they were stolen-this governor was the jailor of trambly, whose crime was humanity and attachment to the United States - his governor sold, as his pri ate property, to your general, the cattle stolen fro a your citizens, and here was seen a black man and Spanish soldier dressed in American uniform, recognized to be a part of the clothing belonging to the detachment commanded by Lieutenaut Scott. Therefore it was not only necessary, but, the governor being an associate of the Indians, it was justifiable to take possession of St. Marks. The honorable Speaker, to disprove the n cessity, said that Indians did not occupy or attack torts-bitter experience proves the contrary. Negro fort was manned by In-dians and negroes. The Horse Sho was protected by military works, and Fort Mims, that scene otherror and massacre, upon which the cruel and bloody Weatherford turned his back and fled, speaks in a language that must be felt and understood, that Indians capture forts.

Sir, he said, it has been endeavored to place Pensacola upon a different footing from St. Marks; but facts have connected them, and placed them upon common principles, as regards our bell; gerent rights and their r lations to the Indians. This nation had an absolute right to security from depredation on her frontier : this right was guaranteed by the Spanish government. Having been involved to a cruel and vexations war, in consequence of the imbecility of that court, this goverment had a right to all the means which were necessary for obtaining this security. See Vattel, p. 518. Pensacola was the crater of that volcano of heatifity whose eruptions were so calamitous to the Its governor had violated all the duties imposed upon him by the treaty engagements of his master; he had trampled under foot all neutral obliga-tions. In your war with England, the British flag was entwined with the Spanish colors floating upon this fortress; here the Indians were trained by a British officer; and from this place the expedition against Mobile was fitted out; and to this place the British and their red albes rewar, extended to the management of the war by the international law, were exercised with extraordinary forbearance—never transcended. It would require no ges. The Spaniards exterminated the special arrangements amongst the savagovernor wrote to Perryman, a Sminole chief, advising him to collect his forces and in the savagovernor wrote to Perryman, a Sminole chief, advising him to collect his forces and in the savagovernor wrote to Perryman, a Sminole chief, advising him to collect his forces and in the savagovernor wrote to Perryman, a Sminole chief, advising him to collect his forces and in the savagovernor wrote to Perryman, a Sminole chief, advising him to collect his forces and in the savagovernor wrote to Perryman, a Sminole chief, advising him to collect his forces and the savagovernor wrote to Perryman, a Sminole chief, advising him to collect his forces and the savagovernor wrote to Perryman, a Sminole chief, advising him to collect his forces and the savagovernor wrote to Perryman, a Sminole chief, advising him to collect his forces and the savagovernor wrote to Perryman, a Sminole chief, advising him to collect his forces and the savagovernor wrote to Perryman, and the savagovernor wrote to Perryman wrote t turned when covered with defeat and and join his upper brethren, who had determined to shake off the American yoke, and that he would furnish him with arms and ammunition, and that, in less than a mouth, their father and protector, his master, would have a sufficient army in the field to aid and protect them; that, not long after this, he saw a large party of Indians at Pensacola, where they received a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Nay, he robbed his master's cannon to supply the Indians with lead. was vended, in open market, the bloody clothes torn from the backs of your slaughtered citizens. But it is said Gen. Jackson had announced the termination of the war, immediately after the occupa-tion of St. Marks; and that the necessity did not exist; that, the war being at an end, the occupation of Pensacola was not necessary to effect the restoration of peace, or furnish permanent protection to the frontiers. The documents show; that at the moment this letter was written Gen. Jackson was mistaken. Immediately. after, he received information that seventeen persons had been killed and scalped in the Alabama; and a threatening letter from this governor, ordering him out of Florida. This governor was then sur-rounded by hostile Indians, with whom his officers associated as friends and companions. On the 5th and 6th of May. 1818, there were about 500 Indians at Pensacola; and, on the 22d, Holmes, a noted hostile chief, left that place, baying been there several preceding days. It is unnecessary to refer to the exhibits to establish these facts-the evidence lies upon every member's table. The war still raged; the occupation of St. Marks had not shielded the frontier from the murderous incursions of the Indians, nor had it brought back the governor of Pensacola to a scuse and observance of his neutral obligations ; if then, as Mr. S. contended, the measure was all important to the accomplishment of the security of our citizens, it was legitimatized by the law of nations, and was clearly within the power which this House contemplated to be exercised by the Executive; for he told you, in his message, that the general in command had been ordered to enter Florids, in pursuit of the enemy, to respect the Spanish authority wherever maintained, and to withdraw when he has secured our tellow citizens, by satisfactory arrangements against unprovoked and savage hostilities in future. He did not attribute their foul deeds to Ferdinand : bis sceptre did not reach across the ocean; his sovereignty was ideal; his authority